

## APPENDIX A

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF FREEZING TESTS ON NATURAL SOILS

A-1. Introduction. The U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (USACRREL) has conducted frost-susceptibility tests on scores of soils. Generally, these were base course materials proposed for use in roads or airfield pavements. Most soils came from construction projects within the United States, but some came from Canada, Greenland, Antarctica, Africa, and Asia. In addition, many fine-grained soils were obtained for special studies at USACRREL and have been tested. They are included in the tables of this appendix. These data are presented for general guidance for estimation of the relative frost-susceptibility of similar soils. It should be noted, however, that a freezing test on a sample of a specific soil will give a more accurate evaluation.

A-2. Presentation of test data and results. Table A-1 contains the test data of soil specimens grouped according to the Unified Soil Classification System. The soils are positioned within each group according to the increasing percentage of grains finer than the 0.02-millimeter size by weight present in the soil. Other data include the physical properties of the material, the results of freezing tests, and the relative frost-susceptibility classification as shown in figure 2-2. Table A-1 contains the test results on 1) soils that met the test specification of having a dry unit weight of 95 percent or greater than that obtained by the appropriate compactive procedure used or specified, and 2) soils that had an initial moisture content before freezing equal to or greater than 85 percent of full saturation. The test results listed in table A-1 (average rate of heave versus percentage by weight of grains finer than the 0.02-millimeter size) are plotted in figure 2-2, in envelopes according to soil type. Table A-2 contains data grouped similarly in every respect to those in table A-1, except that they do not meet the compaction criterion of 95 percent or greater and the initial degree of saturation. Table A-3 contains heave rate data on specimens tested under a lower load pressure than specimens in tables A-1 and A-2. Data from tables A-2 and A-3 have not been plotted in figure 2-2.

#### A-3. Discussion.

a. Two heave rates have been computed for each specimen presented in the tables: an average heave rate and a maximum heave rate, in millimeters per day. This is done to measure the maximum degree of variability, if any, occurring during each test. The degree of variability is expressed as a heave rate variability index. The reason for high variability is not known. It may be reflective of several variables either in some portion of the specimen or in the test controls, such as specimen inhomogeneity (density, layer discontinuities or other internal influencing factors), friction

between the soil and container, rate of heat extraction, and interruption of water supply (internal and external). A large variability index could be indicative of dominance of several counter forces during tests. Such a test result might be assigned a smaller degree of confidence than one whose test variability index is low.

b. Recent experimentation at USACRREL indicates that some variable degree of friction may exist between the specimen and its container during freezing and heaving. Freezing tests of specimens performed in horizontally segmented (multi-ring) cells usually showed higher heave rate than those of counterpart specimens in inside-tapered, solid-walled cells. The inside-tapered cells were a great improvement over straight-walled soil cells.

c. More recent investigations at USACRREL to simplify and shorten the time interval for the frost-susceptibility test revealed that soil specimens in cylinders made of segmented rings 1 inch high usually gave considerably higher heave rates than their counterparts in inside-tapered solid-walled cylinders, especially at the highest rates of frost penetration. Studies to simplify and reduce time for frost-susceptibility testing are still in the development and evaluation stage. When sufficient data are available from segmented ring cylinders, it may be possible to correlate these data with the maximum heave rate.

d. For each specimen listed in tables A-1 through A-3, a detailed temperature and heave versus time plot for the complete period of freezing is available in the USACRREL data files. A plot of moisture content distribution with depth after freezing for each inch of specimen height is also available. The tabular data presented in this appendix give only the overall initial and final average water content, the percentage of heave, and the rates of heave computed in the manner detailed in the notes within the tables.

e. Figure 2-3 presents a summary grouping of the individual envelopes shown in figures 2-2a-c. There are no distinct, neat groupings, nor is there a unique heave rate for any given percentage of 0.02-millimeter grains in the gradation. The groupings overlap considerably, and it should be noted that the Unified Soil Classification System was not developed for frost classification but is used here because of its wide acceptance in soils engineering.

**Table A-1. Summary of Frost-Susceptibility Tests on Natural Soils-Open System Nominal Load Pressure 0.5 psi**

The following table contains tests results on soils having dry weights equal to or greater than 95 percent of compactive density and initial moisture content of 85 percent or greater of saturation. Heave rate data from table A-1 is presented in figure 2-2.









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Table A-1. Summary of Frost-Susceptibility Tests on Natural Soils - Open System Nominal Load Pressure 0.5 psi<sup>1</sup> (Cont.)

Material Source	Unified Soil Classifi- cation Symbol (2)	Maxi- mum Size	SOIL GRADATION DATA (AS FROZEN)							PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF BASIC SOIL				
			Percent finer, mm							Coefficients (3)		Atterberg Limits (4)		
			4.76	0.42	0.074	0.02	0.01	0.005	Cu	Cc	LL	PI	Specific Gravity	
in.														
<b>CLAYEY SANDS (CONT.)</b>														
Fargo		3/4	98	33	17	9.5	7.5	5.5	50	5.2	30.7	10.5	2.70	
Fargo		3/4	98	33	17	9.5	7.5	5.5	50	5.2	30.7	10.5	2.70	
Project Blue Jay		3/4	73	55	35	23.0	20.0	15.0	500	1.7	24.7	9.1	2.73	
Lowry		-	100	86	39	25.0	21.0	17.0	150	6.9	24.5	7.3	2.64	
Lowry		-	100	86	39	25.0	21.0	17.0	150	6.9	24.5	7.8	2.64	
Lowry		-	100	86	39	25.0	21.0	17.0	150	6.9	24.5	7.3	2.64	
Lowry		-	100	90	44	32.0	28.0	22.0	150	1.5	24.5	7.3	2.64	
<b>SILTS AND SANDY SILTS</b>														
New Hampshire	ML	-	100	99	97	60.0	22.0	10.0	-	-	26.6	0.1	2.70	
New Hampshire		-	100	99	97	60.0	22.0	10.0	-	-	26.6	0.1	2.70	
New Hampshire		-	100	99	97	60.0	22.0	10.0	-	-	26.6	0.1	2.70	
New Hampshire		-	100	99	97	60.0	22.0	10.0	-	-	26.6	0.1	2.70	
New Hampshire		-	100	99	97	60.0	22.0	10.0	-	-	26.6	0.1	2.70	
<b>CLAYEY SILTS</b>														
Dow Field	ML-CL	3/4	88	76	66	40.0	30.0	20.0	-	-	22.0	0.9	2.71	
Loring		3/4	84	70	59	44.0	35.0	27.0	-	-	21.1	6.0	2.70	
Loring		1	90	73	61	48.0	40.0	30.0	-	-	21.1	6.0	2.70	
New Hampshire		-	100	96	90	67.0	36.0	16.0	-	-	24.8	5.1	2.70	
New Hampshire		-	100	96	90	67.0	36.0	16.0	-	-	24.8	5.1	2.70	
New Hampshire		-	100	96	90	67.0	36.0	16.0	-	-	24.8	5.1	2.70	
New Hampshire		-	100	96	90	67.0	36.0	16.0	-	-	24.8	5.1	2.70	
New Hampshire		-	100	97	93	67.0	39.0	26.0	-	-	26.5	6.0	2.71	
New Hampshire		-	100	97	93	67.0	39.0	26.0	-	-	26.5	6.0	2.71	
New Hampshire		-	100	97	93	67.0	39.0	26.0	-	-	26.5	6.0	2.71	
New Hampshire		-	100	97	93	67.0	39.0	26.0	-	-	26.5	6.0	2.71	
<b>SILTS WITH ORGANICS</b>														
Fairbanks	ML-OL	-	100	100	95	32.0	16.0	10.0	-	-	28.4	4.4	2.72	
Fairbanks		-	100	100	95	32.0	16.0	10.0	-	-	28.4	4.4	2.72	
Fairbanks		-	100	100	95	32.0	16.0	10.0	-	-	28.4	4.4	2.72	
Ladd Field		-	100	100	91	38.0	13.0	6.0	-	-	31.6	0.0	2.75	
Ladd Field		-	100	100	91	38.0	13.0	6.0	-	-	31.6	0.0	2.75	
Ladd Field		-	100	100	91	38.0	13.0	6.0	-	-	31.6	0.0	2.75	
Fairbanks		-	100	100	94	40.0	23.0	13.0	-	-	25.3	3.3	2.67	
Fairbanks		-	100	100	94	40.0	23.0	13.0	-	-	25.3	3.3	2.67	
Fairbanks		-	100	100	94	40.0	23.0	13.0	-	-	25.3	3.3	2.67	
Fairbanks		-	100	100	97	42.0	22.0	12.0	-	-	25.3	3.3	2.68	
<b>LEAN CLAYS</b>														
Portsmouth	CL	-	100	98	91	33.0	24.0	19.0	-	-	28.0	12.0	2.71	
Crosby		-	100	98	91	58.0	41.0	31.0	-	-	36.5	16.8	2.78	
Greenland		-	100	100	97	60.0	43.0	34.0	-	-	31.3	15.2	2.79	
Yukon		-	100	100	100	67.0	37.0	29.0	-	-	28.0	3.6	2.74	
Yukon		-	100	100	100	67.0	37.0	29.0	-	-	28.0	3.6	2.74	
Yukon		-	100	100	100	67.0	37.0	29.0	-	-	28.0	3.6	2.74	
Yukon		-	100	100	100	67.0	37.0	29.0	-	-	28.0	3.6	2.74	
<b>LEAN CLAYS WITH ORGANICS</b>														
Malad, Idaho	CL-OL	-	100	99	96	65.0	48.0	35.0	-	-	37.0	13.0	2.53	
Malad, Idaho		-	100	99	96	65.0	48.0	35.0	-	-	37.0	13.0	2.53	
Malad, Idaho		-	100	99	96	65.0	48.0	35.0	-	-	37.0	13.0	2.53	
Malad, Idaho		-	100	99	96	65.0	48.0	35.0	-	-	37.0	13.0	2.53	
<b>FAT CLAYS</b>														
Frederick	CH	-	100	99	74	61.0	52.0	43.0	-	-	55.0	37.0	2.38	



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Table A-1. Summary of Frost-Susceptibility Tests on Natural Soils - Open System Nominal Load Pressure 0.5 psi<sup>1</sup> (Cont.)

## NOTES:

1. Data based on 6-inch molded specimens frozen under laboratory conditions of 85 percent or greater saturation before freezing, molded dry wt. - 95 percent or greater of applicable standard, penetration rate of 1/4 or 1/2 inch/day at 32 degrees, and free water at specimen base (38 degrees).
2. Soil classifications according to MIL-STD-619 (CE).
3. Gradation coefficients (MIL-STD-619 (CE)):  $C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}}$  and  $C_c = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{(D_{60})(D_{10})}$
4. Atterberg limits on plastic materials only. Test on material passing No. 40 sieve only.
5. Natural soil maximum dry weight and optimum moisture for compaction test type: a) AASHTO T99 Method A, b) Providence vibrated density test, c) AASHTO T180 Method D, d) AASHTO T180 Method A, e) Harvard miniature compaction.
6. Saturation percent at start of freezing test (drained for 24 hours).
7. Based on original frozen height.
8. Average rate of heave determined from maximum representative portion of heave versus time plot (minimum 5 consecutive days).
9. Maximum heave rate (average of 3 highest daily heave rates)/average heave rate (see Note 7).
10. Definition of classes by rate of heave (mm/day): N (negligible) 0-0.5, VL (very low) 0.5-1.0, L (low) 1.0-2.0, M (medium) 2.0-4.0, H (high) 4.0-8.0, VH (very high) above 8.0.

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**Table A-2. Summary of Supplementary Frost-Susceptibility Tests on Natural Soils - Open System Nominal Load Pressure 0.5 psi**

The following table contains tests results on soil samples that did not meet the criteria of 95 percent dry weight or 85 percent moisture content.









Table A-2. Summary of Supplementary Frost-Susceptibility Tests on Natural Soils - Open System Nominal Load Pressure 0.5 psi  
(Cont.)

Material Source	Unified Soil Classifi- cation Symbol (2)	Maxi- mum Size  in.	SOIL GRADATION DATA (AS FROZEN)						PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF BASIC SOIL			Specific Gravity	
			Percent Finer, mm						Coefficients (3)		Atterberg Limits (4)		
			4.76	0.42	0.074	0.02	0.01	0.005	C <sub>u</sub>	C <sub>c</sub>	LL	PI	
<b>LEAN CLAYS</b>													
Greenland	CL	-	100	100	97	60	43	34	-	-	36.5	16.3	2.78
Volk Field		-	100	100	93	77	70	58	-	-	45.0	24.4	2.75
Searsport		-	100	100	100	80	69	49	-	-	36.5	17.9	2.77
Searsport		-	100	100	100	80	69	49	-	-	36.5	17.9	2.77
Searsport		-	100	100	100	80	69	49	-	-	36.5	17.9	2.77
Searsport		-	100	100	100	80	69	49	-	-	36.5	17.9	2.77
Searsport		-	100	100	100	80	69	49	-	-	36.5	17.9	2.77
Searsport		-	100	100	100	80	69	49	-	-	36.5	17.9	2.77
Boston Blue C		-	100	100	100	84	74	63	-	-	43.3	21.6	2.72
Boston Blue C		-	100	100	100	84	74	63	-	-	43.3	21.6	2.72
Dow		-	100	100	100	89	75	57	-	-	33.8	16.4	2.79
Dow		-	100	100	100	89	75	57	-	-	33.8	16.4	2.79
Dow		-	100	100	100	89	75	57	-	-	33.8	16.4	2.79
Dow		-	100	100	100	89	75	57	-	-	33.8	16.4	2.79
Boston Blue C		-	100	100	99	90	81	72	-	-	47.3	27.4	2.72
Boston Blue C		-	100	100	99	90	81	72	-	-	47.3	27.4	2.72
Boston Blue C		-	100	100	99	90	81	72	-	-	47.3	27.4	2.72
<b>LEAN CLAYS WITH ORGANICS</b>													
Malad, Idaho	CL-OL	-	100	99	96	65	48	35	-	-	36.9	13.3	2.58
Malad, Idaho		-	100	99	96	65	48	35	-	-	36.9	13.3	2.58
Malad, Idaho		-	100	99	96	65	48	35	-	-	36.9	13.3	2.58
Malad, Idaho		-	100	99	96	65	48	35	-	-	36.9	13.3	2.58
Malad, Idaho		-	100	99	96	65	48	35	-	-	36.9	13.3	2.58
FAT CLAYS													
Volk Field	CH	-	100	98	78	68	65	59	-	-	55.5	38.0	2.76
Boston Blue C		-	100	100	100	94	88	81	-	-	52.7	26.1	2.78
Boston Blue C		-	100	100	100	94	88	81	-	-	52.7	26.1	2.78
Niagara		-	100	100	100	94	92	86	-	-	59.3	37.0	2.79
Niagara		-	100	100	100	96	95	91	-	-	60.0	37.4	2.79
Niagara		-	100	100	100	96	95	91	-	-	60.0	37.4	2.79
<b>FAT CLAYS WITH ORGANICS</b>													
Fargo	CH-OH	-	100	100	98	86	76	64	-	-	67.8	45.8	2.76
Fargo		-	100	100	98	86	76	64	-	-	67.3	45.3	2.76

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Table A-2. Summary of Supplementary Frost-Susceptibility Tests on Natural Soils - Open System Nominal Load Pressure 0.5 psi<sup>1</sup> (Cont.)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF BASIC SOIL				SPECIMEN DATA (AS MOLDED)					FREEZING TEST DATA				
Compaction Data (5)		Dry Unit Weight pcf	Optimum Moisture Content %	Degree of Compaction %	Void Ratio	G. at Start of Test (6) %	Avg. Water Content			Rate of Heave mm/day (8) Avg.	Heave Rate Var. Index (9)	Frost Susc. Class (10)	
Maximum Dry Unit Weight pcf	Optimum Moisture Content %						Before Test %	After Test %	Total Heave (7) %				
119.4(c)	15.0	92	77	0.930	99	31.3	52.8	41.3	2.9	5.3	1.82	M-M	
-	-	101	-	0.683	100	24.8	28.5	19.3	1.0	1.5	1.50	L	
-	-	99	-	0.742	96	25.6	214.1	182.2	8.6	12.8	1.48	VH	
-	-	99	-	0.753	100	27.2	69.0	131.3	4.7	6.7	1.43	H	
-	-	96	-	0.804	93	27.0	46.7	47.2	2.1	3.8	1.80	M	
-	-	96	-	0.806	94	27.3	127.3	240.3	8.4	14.0	1.66	VH	
-	-	98	-	0.755	98	27.3	88.5	155.2	6.2	7.7	1.24	H	
-	-	98	-	0.755	98	26.8	47.5	38.6	2.5	3.7	1.48	H	
106.2(c)	20.2	82	-	1.083	94	37.3	60.4	38.4	4.6	5.3	1.15	H	
106.2(c)	20.2	79	-	1.162	100	42.5	107.6	141.8	12.6	17.8	1.41	VH	
117.0(d)	-	100	85	0.739	87	23.0	115.4	173.4	15.4	21.2	1.38	VH	
117.0(d)	-	103	88	0.684	94	23.0	109.2	188.8	19.8	22.8	1.15	VH	
117.0(d)	-	105	90	0.660	92	21.8	54.3	67.7	8.6	11.0	1.28	VH	
117.0(d)	-	102	87	0.706	93	23.4	87.3	127.8	13.3	17.8	1.54	VH	
106.2(c)	20.2	80	-	1.197	97	41.3	124.7	83.3	8.1	11.2	1.38	VH	
106.2(c)	20.2	80	-	1.186	98	41.2	124.2	130.8	9.5	15.7	1.65	VH	
106.2(c)	20.2	78	-	1.245	98	43.2	96.5	78.1	8.9	12.0	1.34	VH	
106.2(c)	20.2	80	-	1.200	100	42.7	93.1	84.7	7.9	11.7	1.48	H-VH	
99.6(a)	21.0	92	92	0.745	100	28.9	53.2	63.3	5.4	6.8	1.26	H	
99.6(a)	21.0	90	90	0.790	100	30.6	56.0	58.6	5.1	6.3	1.24	H	
99.6(a)	21.0	80	80	1.012	100	39.7	94.4	110.7	6.0	9.5	1.58	H-VH	
99.6(a)	21.0	84	84	0.913	99	35.7	78.6	90.5	5.2	8.7	1.67	H-VH	
99.6(a)	21.0	88	88	0.828	100	32.4	99.1	116.1	5.8	9.2	1.58	H-VH	
99.6(a)	21.0	90	90	0.788	100	30.3	101.6	129.9	6.5	9.7	1.49	H-VH	
106.2(c)	20.2	108	-	0.592	100	21.3	21.3	5.8	0.4	0.5	1.25	H	
106.2(c)	20.2	85	< 95	1.031	97	36.1	101.8	111.8	4.1	8.3	2.02	H-VH	
-	-	87	< 95	0.989	100	35.3	61.2	58.9	2.4	4.8	2.00	M-H	
-	-	95	88	0.835	95	29.8	43.7	43.9	2.4	3.0	1.25	H	
-	-	93	86	0.874	100	31.4	41.6	35.7	1.5	2.3	1.53	L-M	
-	-	94	87	0.845	100	30.4	-	36.8	1.5	2.8	1.86	L-M	
-	-	89	< 95	0.988	100	35.7	44.5	18.4	1.0	2.0	2.00	L	
-	-	89	< 95	0.988	100	35.7	48.0	24.0	1.5	2.0	1.33	L	

Table A-2. Summary of Supplementary Frost-Susceptibility Tests on Natural Soils - Open System Nominal Load Pressure 0.5 psi<sup>1</sup> (Cont.)

NOTES:

1. Data based on 6-inch molded specimens frozen under laboratory conditions of penetration rate of 1/4 to 1/2 inch/day at 32 degrees and free water at specimen base (38 degrees).
2. Soil classifications according to MIL-STD-619 (CE).
3. Gradation coefficients (MIL-STD-619 (CE)):  
$$C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}} \quad \text{and} \quad C_c = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{(D_{60}) \times (D_{10})}$$
4. Atterberg limits on plastic materials only. Tests on material passing No. 40 sieve only.
5. Natural soil maximum dry weight and optimum moisture for compaction test type a) AASHTO T99 Method A; b) Providence vibrated density test; c) AASHTO T180 Method D; d) AASHTO T180 Method A; e) Harvard miniature compaction.
6. Saturation percent at start of freezing test (drained for 24 hours).
7. Based on original frozen height.
8. Average rate of heave determined from maximum representative portion of heave versus time plot (minimum 5 consecutive days).
9. Maximum heave rate (average of 3 highest daily heave rates)/ average heave rate (see Note 7).
10. Definition of classes by rate of heave (mm/day): N (negligible) 0-0.5; VL (very low) 0.5-1.0; L (low) 1.0-2.0; M (medium) 2.0-4.0; H (high) 4.0-8.0; VH (very high) above 8.0.

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**Table A-3. Summary of Frost-Susceptibility Tests on Natural Soils -  
Open System Nominal Load Pressure 0.073 psi**

The following table contains data on soil samples tested at lower load pressures.

Table A-3. Summary of Frost-Susceptibility Tests on Natural Soils - Open System Nominal Load Pressure 0.073 psi<sup>1</sup>

Material Source	Unified Soil Classification Symbol (2)	Maxi-mum Size	SOIL GRADATION DATA (AS FROZEN)						PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF BASIC SOIL					
			Percent Finer, mm						Coefficients (3)		Specific Gravity			
			4.76	0.42	0.074	0.02	0.01	0.005	C <sub>u</sub>	C <sub>c</sub>				
in.														
<b>SANDY GRAVELS</b>														
Alaska Highway	GW	2	40	10	3.7	1.9	1.5	0.9	22.0	1.6	-			
<b>SILTY SANDY GRAVELS</b>														
Alaska Highway	GP-GM	2	27	10	5.2	3.1	2.0	1.2	40.0	4.7	38.6			
Alaska Highway	GW-GM	2	44	16	7.2	5.4	3.8	2.4	67.0	2.2	38.6			
Alaska Highway	GP-GM	2	34	18	11.0	6.2	4.2	2.7	440.0	3.6	25.7			
Alaska Highway	GP-GM	2	37	20	12.0	8.5	6.5	5.1	310.0	3.1	25.7			
<b>SILTY GRAVELS</b>														
Ball Mountain TILL	GM	2	91	35	18.0	7.0	-	-	250.0	0.3	-			
<b>GRAVELLY SANDS</b>														
Alaska Highway	SW	2	53	13	3.8	1.8	1.4	0.9	20.0	1.0	-			
Alaska Highway	SC	-	100	100	33.0	2.5	-	-	1.6	1.0	-			
Alaska Highway		-	100	100	33.0	2.5	-	-	1.6	1.0	-			
<b>CLAYEY SANDS</b>														
TILL	SM-SC	3/4	84	65	49.7	36.0	30.0	21.0	225.0	1.0	21.1			
<b>CLAYEY SILTS</b>														
Valparaiso, Indiana	ML	-	100	100	99.0	54.0	25.0	15.0	-	-	23.7			
Silt		-	100	100	99.0	54.0	25.0	15.0	-	-	4.0			
New Hampshire Silt		-	100	99	97.0	60.0	22.0	10.0	-	-	23.7			
SILTS									-	-	0.1			
Ladd Field Silt	ML-CL	-	100	100	91.0	38.0	13.0	6.0	-	-	31.6			
Fairbanks Silt		-	100	100	97.0	42.0	22.0	12.0	-	-	32.6			
<b>SANDY CLAYS</b>														
East Boston TILL	CL	3/4	84	72	56.0	43.0	35.0	25.0	-	-	23.0			
AASHTO Road Test		1-1/2	95	87	74.0	58.0	48.0	38.0	-	-	11.9			
AASHTO Road Test		1-1/2	95	87	74.0	58.0	48.0	38.0	-	-	27.3			
AASHTO Road Test		1-1/2	95	87	74.0	58.0	48.0	38.0	-	-	11.9			
Yukon Silt		-	100	100	100.0	67.0	37.0	29.0	-	-	27.3			
Yukon Silt		-	100	100	100.0	67.0	37.0	29.0	-	-	11.9			
									-	-	2.74			

NOTES:

1. Data based on 6-inch molded specimens frozen under laboratory conditions of penetration rate of 1/4 to 1/2 inch/day at 32 degrees and free water at specimen base (38 degrees).
  2. Soil classifications according to MIL-STD-619 (CE).
  3. Gradation coefficients (MIL-STD-619 (CE)):
- $$C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}} \quad \text{and} \quad C_c = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{(D_{60})(D_{10})}$$
4. Atterberg limits on plastic materials only. Tests on material passing No. 40 sieve only.
  5. Natural soil maximum dry weight and optimum moisture for compaction test type a) AASHTO T99 Method A, b) Providence vibrated density test, c) AASHTO T180 Method D, d) AASHTO T180 Method A, e) Harvard miniature compaction.
  6. Saturation percent at start of freezing test (drained for 24 hours).

Table A.3. Summary of Frost-Susceptibility Tests on Natural Soils - Open System Nominal Load Pressure 0.073 psi<sup>1</sup> (Cont.)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF BASIC SOIL		SPECIMEN DATA (AS MOLDED)						FREEZING TEST DATA					
Compaction Data (5)		Dry Unit Weight pcf	Degree of Compaction %	Void Ratio	G. at Start of Test (6) %	Avg. Water Content		Total Heave (7) %	Rate of Heave mm/day (8) Avg.	Heave Rate Var. Index (9) Mos.	Frost Susc. Class (10)		
Maximum Dry Unit Weight pcf	Optimum Moisture Content %					Before Test	After Test						
133.4(b)	-	132	99	0.249	100	9.4	11.6	1.9	0.9	1.3	1.45	VL-L	
123.6(b)	-	121	98	0.401	100	14.7	18.3	17.6	1.1	2.5	2.27	L-M	
118.5(b)	-	121	102	0.401	100	10.6	20.8	17.6	2.4	3.8	1.65	M	
127.0(b)	-	126	99	0.336	77	9.5	20.8	30.5	1.9	3.7	1.95	L-M	
126.7(b)	-	128	101	0.315	94	11.0	19.6	29.7	1.9	3.3	1.74	L-M	
-	-	147	-	0.195	100	5.6	11.7	17.4	1.4	3.8	2.71	L-M	
132.9(b)	-	129	97	0.277	100	10.5	12.2	10.2	1.0	1.7	1.70	L	
106.4(b)	-	112	105	0.551	92	18.2	32.8	20.0	2.0	3.0	1.50	M	
106.4(b)	-	111	105	0.565	100	20.3	29.3	11.1	1.1	1.7	1.54	L	
133.8(d)	8.3	133	99	0.279	100	10.2	17.1	24.7	1.4	2.7	1.93	L-M	
115.8(d)	13.5	112	96	-	72	13.5	53.1	81.4	6.8	11.0	1.62	H-VH	
115.8(d)	13.5	112	96	-	94	17.7	45.2	142.3	5.6	11.5	1.98	H-VH	
106.7(c)	16.5	105	99	0.609	100	22.5	105.8	155.1	11.7	17.8	1.52	VH	
101.6(d)	16.1	99	92	0.724	100	26.4	66.1	93.2	7.1	9.5	1.34	H-VH	
107.4(c)	17.1	102	95	0.602	100	24.8	61.0	55.7	5.5	11.3	2.05	H-VH	
130.8(d)	-	125	96	0.380	100	13.8	63.9	130.1	11.5	14.0	1.28	VH	
121.0(a)	13.5	116	96	0.481	100	17.6	31.2	34.9	3.1	3.3	1.06	M	
121.0(a)	13.5	114	94	0.497	100	11.2	29.0	31.4	3.5	4.3	1.03	M-H	
121.0(a)	13.5	122	105	0.414	100	15.3	43.8	72.7	2.5	3.7	1.48	M	
121.4(d)	12.8	120	99	0.443	91	15.3	26.2	33.1	1.6	2.8	1.75	L-H	
121.4(d)	12.8	118	97	0.775	99	15.1	27.2	24.3	4.2	4.5	1.07	H	

7. Based on original frozen height.

8. Average rate of heave determined from maximum representative portion of heave versus time plot (minimum 5 consecutive days).

9. Maximum heave rate (average of 3 highest daily heave rates)/average heave rate (see Note 7).

10. Definition of classes by rate of heave (mm/day): N (negligible) 0-0.5, VL (very low) 0.5-1.0, L (low) 1.0-2.0, M (medium) 2.0-4.0, H (high) 4.0-8.0, VH (very high) above 8.0.

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